Chrysalis.— I can discover no account of any observations made upon the chrysalids of this genus.

(1) Thymelicus brettus, Boisduval and Leconte, Plate XLVII, Fig. 40, *$* ; Fig. 41, *?* (The Whirlabout).

Butterfly.—The male on the upper side resembles *Hyleph*ila *phyleus*, but may be distinguished by the broader and darker spots on the under side of the wings. The costal and outer margins of the secondaries are also generally more broadly bordered with fuscous than in *phyleus*, a fact not shown in the specimen figured in the plate. The female is quite different from the female of *phyleus*, as will be seen by a comparison of the figures of the two sexes. Expanse, 5,1.15 inch; $, 1.25 inch.

Early Stages.—These are only partially known. The caterpillar feeds on grasses. Neuration of the

The insect is very rare in the North, a few specimens having been taken in New England and Wisconsin. It is found commonly in the Carolinas, and thence southward to the Gulf, and is abundant in the Antilles, Mexico, and Central America.

(2) Thymelicus aetna, Boisduval, Plate XLVI, Fig. 28, *$* ; Fig. 29, *9* ; Plate VI, Fig. 42, *chrysalis* (The Volcanic Skipper).

Butterfly.—Both sexes are well represented on the upper side in the plate. On the under side the wings are paler, with the light spots of the upper side repeated. Expanse, *$*, i.oo inch; *?*, 1.25 inch.

Early Stages. —What we know of these is well stated in the pages of Dr. Scudder's great work. The caterpillar usually feeds on grasses.

The species ranges from New England, Ontario, and Wisconsin on the north to the Gulf, and as far west as Iowa and Texas.

(3) Thymelicus mystic, Scudder, Plate XLVI, Fig. 22, *$* ; Fig. 23, *9* (The Long-dash).

Butterfly.— No description of the upper side is needed, the figures in the plate being sufficient to enable

identification. On the under side the primaries are fulvous on the costa at the base. The remainder of the primaries and the secondaries are dark ferruginous, with the light spots of the upper side all repeated